

The basket was replenished with more entrails and placed closer to the dump. Each visit netted a few more trogids until the middle of July after which none of the traps that I set out in various localities yielded any *Trox*.

Eighteen baskets were set up in various localities in such a manner as to take advantage of all possible haunts of the trogids. These were scattered in a twenty square-mile area, at intervals along a river, in dense woods, open fields, etc. A few baskets which contained no meat were put out also. Trogids showed a preference generally for the baskets which contained meat although both types gave satisfactory results. In some places, *Geotrupes semiopacus* and *G. splendidus* were found in numbers, generally under the baskets. A heap of chicken heads and feathers, which was placed upon a large flat rock and visited the next day, attracted thirty-five specimens of *G. semiopacus* and a specimen of *Scaphinotus viduus*, the latter under a small stone which was resting on the rock. Another dump from a town six miles away yielded a fine series of *Trox aequalis* in addition to many *T. unistriatus*. Histerids were taken in numbers in every case.

Trogidae can best be captured with feathers during June and July after which none are to be seen excepting when one stumbles upon a colony which has been established. I presume they can be baited for earlier in the southern states.

A New Membracid Genus from Peru (Homoptera).

By W. D. FUNKHOUSER, Lexington, Kentucky.

A new genus of the family Membracidae (Homoptera) from Peru is here described with its type species as follows:

Genus **Thuris** gen. nov.

This genus belongs in the subfamily *Centrotinae* Spinola and the tribe *Acuminatini* Goding and in taxonomic position stands between the genera *Lycoderes* Germar and *Stegaspis* Germar. It should be placed in a systematic key as follows:

- a. Pronotum with an elevated anterior bilobed or dilated process *Lycoderes* Germar
 aa. Pronotum without an elevated anterior process
 b. Pronotum with alternate swellings and thin translucent plates *Thuris* gen. nov.
 bb. Pronotum smooth, compressed and leaflike
Stegaspis Germar

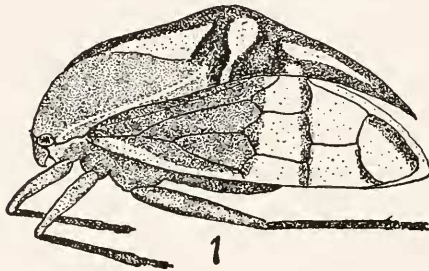


Fig. 1. *Thuris fenestratus* sp. nov. Lateral view. Fig. 2. Dorsal view.
 Fig. 3. Frontal view.

Scutellum present but concealed beneath pronotum; venation of tegmina not reticulate; corium with five apical cells; tibiae slightly dilated; pronotum elevated, bilaterally compressed, with rounded swellings and thin translucent areas between and on each side of swellings; tegmina entirely free, largely opaque and marked with heavy areas of color; hind wings very small and hyaline; posterior process well developed, long and tectiform; reaching almost to apices of tegmina; femora and tarsi normal.

GENOTYPE: *Thuris fenestratus* sp. nov.

***Thuris fenestratus* sp. nov.**

Bright reddish-brown marked with dark brown and yellow; finely punctate, not pubescent; pronotum bilaterally compressed, with alternate swellings and thin transparent areas; posterior process strong, tectiform, acute, reaching almost to tips of tegmina; scutellum concealed beneath pronotum; tegmina entirely exposed, largely opaque, broadly marked with brown; under wings very short and hyaline; femora and tarsi normal, tibiae somewhat flattened.

Head reddish-brown, finely punctate, not pubescent, subovate, wider than long; base strongly arcuate and weakly sinuate; eyes dark brown; ocelli conspicuous, amber-colored, farther from each other than from the eyes and situated above a line drawn through centers of eyes; inferior margins of genae short and sinuate; clypeus wider than long, extending only slightly below inferior margins of genae, tip broadly truncate and notched and edged with bright yellow.

Pronotum expanded into a flattened dorsal plate, a lateral swelling just before middle on each side and another just behind middle, between these swellings a thin transparent window, another transparent area just in front of anterior swelling and one behind the posterior swelling extending down the center of the posterior process; metopidium sloping, broader than high, regularly convex; humeral angles weak and rounded; median carina strongly and sharply percurrent; posterior process strong, sharp, laterally flattened, central area translucent, tip

reaching almost to tips of tegmina; scutellum present but concealed under pronotum; a narrow bright yellow band extending from eye to anterior swelling of pronotum, a yellow line extending from central window to margin of pronotum, a yellow spot on each side at base of posterior process.

Tegmina entirely exposed; basal half opaque; veins difficult to distinguish because of heavy pigmentation; base narrowly coriaceous and punctate; basal half dark reddish brown; apical half hyaline with a broad transverse reddish-brown stripe across center and a brown patch on apical margin; five apical and two discoidal cells; apical limb broad; hind wings very short, hyaline, apical cell petiolate.

Sides of thorax brown with a broad yellow band next to the head. Undersurface reddish-brown. Femora cylindrical and brown. Tibiae weakly dilated and black. Tarsi and claws black.

Length from front of head to tips of tegmina 5.1 mm.; width between humeral angles 1.8 mm.

Type.—female; San Martin, PERU.

Described from three females and five males, all collected at the type locality by Mr. Felix Woykowski in August 1936. *Holotype*, *allotype* and six *paratypes* in author's collection.

Notes on Mosquitoes of Missouri (Diptera: Culicidae).

By C. F. ADAMS and WM. M. GORDON.

The interest that has been aroused in recent years in regard to mosquitoes as vectors of various diseases justifies putting on record the results of work done by the authors in this State. The outstanding epidemic of encephalitis in the St. Louis area, and the fact that other mosquito-borne diseases, such as malaria, occur all over Missouri, lend heavily to the necessity of making known the distribution and seasonal incidence of the various species of this group.